

## Farmers' Department.



MESSRS. COLTER & SCOOTER, Editors.  
"Let idle ambition bid pursue,  
While Wisdom looks down with disdain,  
The home of the farmer has charms ever new,  
Where health, peace and competence reign."

### THE WEATHER.

We have had during the past week, some "few days" of the most unprecedented warm weather that has ever come within the knowledge of our oldest citizens. The thermometer, for several days, has, with little variation, ranged between 90 and 95, and often between 95 and 97 degrees. This is remarkably hot for April, and is generally considered very warm weather for the season. The unusual drouth which now prevails is very unfavorable for farming operations, and we would here hint to those who are planting Cotton, to take advantage of these unfavorable circumstances and cover the seed deeply by throwing on two furrows, and when the seed are in a good sprouting condition to knock off with a board or a heavy iron tooth harrow.

This kind of a drouth, says one of our oldest and most eminent citizens, is likely to be followed by a severe thunder storm, or by a continuation of a very distressing drouth. Let farmers prepare to meet the emergency in either case.

### THE PLOW, LOOM AND ANVIL.

Tracts interesting and useful monthly is one of the best Agricultural papers in Yankeeedom. It is devoted to scientific and practical Agriculture, Manufactures, Mechanics, with designs for farm buildings, &c., &c.

Three dollars directed, post-paid, to Myron Finch, New York, will give any of our readers a peep at its valuable pages. We have received the April No., and will probably find much to interest and profit us. We welcome it to our exchange list.

### CANADA PROLIFIC CORN.

The Southern Cultivator says that Mr. J. C. Richards, of Prattville, Ala., has sent in a small package of the above variety of corn, which is thus described: "It is a handsome white corn and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two or three ears of corn, and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. This is not the sucker corn that shoots at every point. This variety is as late as the common Indian corn and will grow as tall."

If we were not afraid of having the bug put on us, we would immediately order ten bushels of this unrivaled seed corn, but here comes the tug—"Mr. R. will dispose of the seed at the rate of \$1 per hundred grains." O how cheap! Every body ought to send out at once and get this valuable seed corn. Let's see what it will cost. One cent per grain, 20 grains in each row on the ear, and 12 rows will only make \$2.40 per ear, and that will only make \$312.00 per bushel. What a temptation to lie about corn, when by so doing we get for \$312.00 per bushel. This stamps *humbly* upon the very face of the matter, but we will risk 25 cents on it that which is good."

### KEEP ONLY THE BEST STOCK.

The Eastern States especially, farmers can afford to keep none but the best stock. It costs in this vicinity at least \$50 to keep a horse well through the year, and as much to keep a poor animal as a good one. Who that thinks at all on the subject, can fail to be convinced that it is better economy to keep a span of well formed, active and powerful horses, even should they cost \$300, than a pair of long-legged, light-bodied, broken-down stagers, even could they be obtained for nothing? So it is with cows. It is not easy to estimate accurately the cost of keeping cows—in this neighborhood it is not far from \$35 per annum—but we may safely aver that little profit is made except on the best animals.

The profit of pork making except in the great corn growing States of the West, is notoriously small, and this year it has been less than usual. We will not say that much money can be made here in feeding corn, even to a good Suffolk or Berkshire pig, but if it will not pay to fatten a well bred hog, it certainly cannot be profitable to attempt to fatten the miserable race of pigs common to the most barn-yards.

The same is true of sheep. The profit on sheep the past year, especially on such as are kept principally for their wool, has been quite small—some good farmers think it has been on the wrong side of the ledger. Many are rushing out of the business, selling their flocks at a great sacrifice. It would be far better policy to go carefully through the flock, and select out the comparatively worthless animals. Many flocks would in this way be reduced one-half, and by keeping them better, and using the proper means to improve the breed, much more profit would be obtained for the food consumed. It might be well, too, in many cases, to get a coarser woolled, mutton breed of sheep. But this of course depends on the locality, the price of mutton, &c. At all events, whether sheep are kept for wool or mutton, the most profit will be realized from the best brood animals.

What are and what are not well-bred animals, is a disputed point which it is not our purpose here to discuss. Could we see farmers fully realizing the well established fact, that carefully bred animals are always in the aggregate, much more profitable than those which are chance bred, we should have higher anticipations respecting the progress of American Agriculture.

CORN COWS.—Permit us to advise you not to sell your corn on the cob, but have it shelled, and keep the cobs for your cattle. By crushing and steaming the cobs, when mixed with cut straw or hay, they make an admirable mess for dry cattle, and if a quart of meal be added to each mess given, and made into slop, a much cow will thrive well, and contribute generously to the pail.—American Farmer.

**GALLS ON HORSES.**—A writer in the Rural New Yorker, with an experience of twenty years, recommends the use of a mixture of whiskey and alum (as much alum as the whiskey will dissolve) as a preventive and remedy for galls on horses. To the value of this remedy we can add our own testimony, from actual observation. We have used it upon a tender-headed horse of ours, for the past three years, time and again, and found it effectual. When the horse is marked, the galled part should be cleansed with cold water at evening especially in warm weather, before using the whiskey and alum.

I resorted to this remedy, carrying it with me when I journeyed, and have continued its use with undiminished approval, for more than twenty years. I apply no other remedy. When a horse has been put up for the winter, and has not been used, his breast and back will become tender. A single hour's use of the saddle or collar in a hot day, will then scald the breast so as to produce serious injury. My uniform practice has therefore been for a week before beginning the use of the harness, to harden the breast and back by bathing them regularly two or three times a day.

No injury has then resulted from the application of the collar. And when a bad gall has occurred, a frequent and persevering use of this remedy, has secured the constant use of the animal, and healed the wound, while in continued service.—Wisconsin Farmer.

**TO MAKE GOOD BREAD.**—Mrs. Bateham is a farmer's wife and has been a housekeeper for more than twenty years; has raised a family of children, and the great part of that time have personally presided over her household affairs. I have therefore not found much time to write for publication; but seeing in your excellent paper several items on bread baking, and believing I am pretty well posted in that department, I will give you and the readers of the Cultivator the benefit of my experience. Truth will bear twice telling.

In order to have good bread, an indispensable ingredient is good yeast. My mode of making yeast is as follows: To three pints of water add one handful of hops, boil together, strain and put the liquor into the pot again; then take three large sized potatoes, wash and pare them, and stir into the liquor while boiling, grate them, add one tablespoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar or molasses, and thicken with a spoonful of flour; pour it out, and when cool enough, add yeast enough to rise it; when light, set it in a cool place for use.

To make bread, pare and cut two quarts of potatoes, boil them in water enough to mix one gallon of sponge; when well boiled mash and strain thro' a colander, stir in flour while hot; when cool enough stir in a teaspoonful of yeast; then set to rise, and next morning make up your bread in the usual way; when light, mould it into loaves, and let it stand till fit to put in the oven.

This is my way of making good bread and I know of none better.

### AUNT DEBBY.

Mahoning, Conn. Feb. 15, 1855.

**VALUE OF DIFFERENT FEEDS FOR PIGS.**—Fattening on crude or dry grain is not good management; it will sometimes cause death by swelling in the stomach, which indeed, it sometimes bursts after eating to excess; it should always be soaked if given as grain—much better to grind it. If made into malt, all the better. Barley bread or cake, soaked in milk or whey, is said to be unsurpassed for efficiency in fattening. Bean-meal fattens rapidly, but makes the bacon hard and "crunchy." Indian meal fattens very quickly, and makes solid, firm good bacon. Barley-meal is superior to either, and produces excellent quality in the bacon. Pea-meal, mixed with whey or milk, fattens young pigs admirably, and produces the finest quality of pork. Wheat-meal: this is too expensive, and only the coarsest kind is used; it will fatten freely, but the meat is light and flabby. Oat-meal fattens satisfactorily, and produces the most delicate meat as to flavor. Tare-meal, a meal from Tares—is similar to Bean-meal, but not equal to it in efficiency. Linseed-meal, fattens very rapidly in mixture with other meal, but makes the bacon oily and flabby. Acorns and Beechmast are good for store pigs, but fatten very slowly and never well. Acorns produce good, firm bacon; but the bacon from Beechmast feeding is coarse and flabby, with unsound oily fat. Bran, pollard, and seeds of weeds are very slow fatteners.—Ag. Gazette.

### CHILDREN.

It is a mistake to think that children love the parents less who maintain a proper authority over them. On the contrary, they respect them more. It is a cruel and unnatural selfishness that indulges children in a foolish and hurtful way. Parents are guides and counsellors to their children. As a guide in a foreign land, they undertake to pilot them safely through the shoals and quicksands of inexperience. If the guide allows his followers all the liberty they please; if, because they dislike the constraint of the narrow path of safety, he allows them to stray into holes and precipices that destroy them, to slake their thirst in brooks that poison them, to loiter in woods full of wild beasts or deadly herbs, can he be called a sure guide? And is it not the same with our children. They are as yet only in the preface, or, as it were, in the first chapter of the book of life. We have nearly finished it, or are far advanced. We must open the pages for these younger minds. If children see that their parents act from principle—that they do not punish because personal offence is given, but because the thing in itself is wrong—if they see that while they are resolutely but affectionately refused what is not good for them, there is a willingness to oblige them in all innocent matters, they will soon appreciate such conduct. If no attention is paid to the rational wishes—if no allowance is made for youthful spirits—if they are dealt with in a hard and unsympathizing manner—the proud spirit will rebel, and the meek spirit be broken. Our stooping to amuse them, our condescending to make ourselves one in their plays and pleasures at suitable times, will lead them to know that it is not because we will not, but because we cannot attend to them that at other times we refuse to do so. A part or improper way of speaking ought never to be allowed. Clever children are very apt to be pert, and, if too much admired for it, and laughed at, become eccentric and disagreeable. It is often very difficult to check our own amusements, but their future welfare should be regarded more than our present entertainment. It should never be forgotten that they are tender plants committed to our fostering care—that every thoughtless word or careless neglect may destroy a germ of immortality—that foolishness is bound up in the heart of a child—and that we must ever, like watchful husbands, be on our guard against it. It is indeed little we can do in our strength, but if we are conscientious performers of our part—if we earnestly

commend them in faith and prayer to the fostering care of their Father in Heaven—to the tender love of Him the Angel of whose presence goes before them, and who carries these lambs in his bosom—we may then go on our way rejoicing—for "He will never leave or forsake those who trust in Him."

From the Charleston News.  
**THE SHIRT BUTTON.**

Oh! ye glittering things,  
Which look so pure and bright,  
As if to mock the ill ye bring,  
Ye hateful little minces.

Whose hasty hand and luckless wit  
Formed thy small form a ring,  
Could not devise some happy hit,  
So thou to shirts would cling.

At early dawn, dear William rose,  
His clothing to put on;  
With eager hands his shirt to close,  
When, lo! the button's gone.

Ye Gods! what frightful words I hear,  
From lips, which smiles were on;  
Pause, and trembling, hear him swear;  
"The blasted button's gone!"

Oh! ruthless hands and cruel hearts,  
Quite reckless of the ill,  
To tear such bosom friends apart,  
From ties which bound them still.

Then, dearest girls, in time beware,  
When besaw you're bent upon;  
If loving words you'd always hear,  
Then, sew the buttons on.

### PRINTERS.

Printers, it is said, die at an early age. This is doubtless caused by the noxious effluvia rising from the types, the want of exercise, constant employment, and the late hours to which their work is prolonged. There is no other class of human beings whose privileges are so few, whose labor is so continuous, whose wages are so inadequate, as Printers. If a "type" be a man of family, he is debarred of the privilege of enjoying their society at all times, because his hours of labor are almost endless, and his moments of leisure so few that they must be spent to recruit his exhausted energies, and prepare him for the renewal of his toils. Poor fellow! he knows nothing of sociability, and is shut out from the world as a convict in a prison cell. Truly he is in the world, yet knows not of it. Toil, toil, toil, by night and by day, is his fate, until premature old age ends his existence. For the advancement of science, morality and virtue, the chords of his heart are sundered one by one, and when his race is run, and time to him is no more, he goes down to the grave uncared for and unknown, though his existence has been sacrificed for the benefit of his race.

When we hear mechanics crying out against oppression, and demanding certain hours for labor and for rest, we cannot but reflect upon this situation of our own craft: how every moment of their lives is forced into service to earn a bare subsistence, and how uncomplaining they devote themselves to the good of that same public, who wear them as a loose garment, to be doctored when convenient, and doffed when no longer needed.

Printers are universally poor men, and for two reasons. The first is—they rarely ever receive a fair compensation for their services. And the second is—that inured to continual suffering, privation, and toil, their purse-strings are never untied at the bidding of charity, and the hard-earned "dimes" are freely distributed for the relief of their fellow men. Thus it is that they live poor and die poor, and if a suitable reward does not await them after death, sad indeed must be the beginning, the existence, and the end of poor "types."—Petersburg Express.

**HIGHLY IMPOLITE.**—Lady reads Legislative proceedings.—On motion of Mr. Smith the ladies were admitted to a seat on the floor of the house.

Indignant lady hearer—"A seat on the floor, indeed. The brutes! I should think the State had better buy chairs instead of treating the Legislature to wine parties on Blackwell's Island. I wouldn't sit on the floor to oblige the Legislature nor the Governor himself, I know."

The Wyoming Mirror relates a good joke of an old collector, who was proverbial for his politeness as well as pertinacity. He was always in the habit of taking a delinquent debtor aside when he dunned him. One day he met a non-payer, upon an unfrequented road, some half a mile from any house, and probably the same distance from any human being. What does the old chap do but leave his buggy, call the other aside, and in a fence corner politely ask him for that little balance.

Boys, Look at This.—That "honesty is the best policy," was illustrated some years since, under the following circumstances: A lad was proceeding to an uncle's to petition him for a sick sister and her children, when he found a pocket wallet containing \$50. The aid was refused, and the distressed family was pinched with want. The boy revealed his fortune to his mother, but expressed a doubt about using any portion of the money. His mother confirmed his good resolution, and the pocket book was advertised and the owner found. Being a man of wealth, upon learning the history of the family, he presented the \$50 to the sick mother and took the boy in his service, and he is now one of the most successful merchants in Ohio. "Honesty always brings its reward—to the mind, if not the pocket," but it always does, in the long run, to the pocket as well as to the mind.

**RAINING BRIMSTONE.**—A gentleman from Chulahoma, Mississippi, informs the Memphis Eagle that there was "a shower of brimstone" in that vicinity, during the rain, about two weeks since. Particles of brimstone, (he says,) were scraped from the ground the day after the rain by spoonful; and by tasting and burning were fully decided to be brimstone, and nothing else. Brimstone is said, also, to have fallen throughout De Soto and Marshall counties, Miss., during the same rain; and reports of a similar shower were in circulation here about the same time. The Eagle hopes its Mississippi friends are not alarmed. Such showers frequently occur in the tropics and adjacent countries when the trees are in bloom. The pollen of the flowers is taken up by the wind and distributed far and near, and out of such material was our shower of brimstone made!

### PLANTERS, Notice This.

**THE FINE YOUNG JACK BOLLIVAR**, will stand the present Spring season at his own Stable only, at \$10 to insure a fine Colt. Any person putting a mare and trading her before the fact is ascertained whether she is in foal or not will be held responsible for the mare. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but I will not be responsible for any should they occur.

W. L. PARKS.

Mar 7 51

## CANDIDATES!

For Sheriff.

WM. QUATTLEBUM,  
JULIUS DAY,  
JAMES EIDSON,  
FELIX E. BODIE.

For Tax Collector.

WESLEY WERTZ,  
M. B. WHITTE,  
BARNEY LAMAR,  
CHARLES CARTER,  
THOMAS B. REESE,  
DERICK HOLSONBAKE,  
A. R. ABLE,  
THEOPHILUS DEAN.

For Clerk.

EDMUND PENN.  
R. D. BRYAN,  
WESLEY BODIE,  
THOS. G. BACON.

For Ordinary.

R. T. WRIGHT,  
H. C. ULWARE,  
W. F. DORRICE.

**DAWSON & SKINNER,**  
AUGUSTA, GA.  
Dealers in

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS,  
Teas, Sugar and Coffee,  
PRESERVES, FRUITS,  
PICKLES, PROVISIONS,  
AND IMPORTERS OF HAVANNA SEGARS.  
Augusta, Ga., Mar 20 3m 10

### Clock Repairing!

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Edgefield and vicinity, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Mrs. R. Gray, opposite the Planters Hotel, for the purpose of carrying on the

### Tax Collector's Notice!

I WILL attend at the times and places hereinafter specified, to collect the GENERAL, POOR and ROAD TAX, for the year commencing the first October 1854.

At Edgefield C. H., Monday, March 5th, and continuing every day during court.

At Edgefield C. H., Monday, March 19, Same evening, 4 o'clock, at Dr. Ready's, Ridge, Tuesday, 20th March.

At Edgefield C. H., Tuesday, 24th March. Same evening, 5 o'clock, at C. C. Plunkett's, Hatcher's, Thursday, 26th March.

At Edgefield C. H., Friday, 23d. Same evening, 5 o'clock, at C. C. Plunkett's, Hatcher's, Thursday, 26th March.

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## J. M. NEWBY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

## READY-MADE CLOTHING,

TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS, &C.

J. M. NEWBY & CO., under U. S. Hotel, Augusta, Ga., are now receiving the LARGEST,

J. BEST and MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT of

## SPRING AND SUMMER READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Supplies from the City of Augusta. In addition to which, we are weekly receiving FRESH

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Also, a full assortment of FURNISHING ARTICLES, for gentlemen's wear.

Country Merchants and all persons visiting Augusta will find it to their interest to examine our Stock, as we are determined to offer our Goods at the lowest prices imaginable.

Augusta, April 3, 1854.

## Gleason's Pictorial

For the Year 1855.

M. M. BALLOU, who has edited the "Pictorial" all from the commencement, having bought out the late proprietor, Mr. F. Gleason, will conduct this popular and widely circulated paper on his own account. The new volume will be richly improved in every respect, and will be published on finer paper than ever before, which quality will be compensated by giving largeness of the most prominent characters, male and female, of artists and men of genius, such as have, by their own industry and skill, made for themselves a fortune and a name. In addition to these, various notable European scenes and occurrences will also be given from week to week, forming a brilliant illustrated journal.

Arrangements have been made for representing during the year, views of the most notable buildings and localities throughout the United States, as well as giving largeness of the most prominent characters, male and female, of artists and men of genius, such as have, by their own industry and skill, made for themselves a fortune and a name. In addition to these, various notable European scenes and occurrences will also be given from week to week, forming a brilliant illustrated journal.

Terms:—Invariably in Advance.—One subscriber, one year, \$3 00  
Four subscribers, one year, 10 00  
Ten " " " " " 20 00  
Any person sending sixteen subscribers at the last rate, will receive the same gratis.

Address: M. M. BALLOU,

Publisher and Proprietor,

Corner of Tremont and Broadway Sts.,

Boston, Mass.

## FISK'S

Patent Metallic Burial Cases!

These valuable air-tight and indestructible Cases, for protecting and preserving the Dead for ordinary interment, for vaults, for transportation, or for any other desirable purpose, are offered for sale in this Village, cheap for Cash, by J. M. WITT.

P. S.—I have on hand an assortment of all sizes.

July 27 28

## Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Anna Anderson, dec'd., are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said Estate will please render in their accounts forthwith, properly attested.

GEO. J. ANDERSON, Adm'r.

Dec 6 47

## Notice.

IS given to all persons indebted to Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, dec'd., to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said Estate, will render them in full, properly attested.

G. W. BURTON, Ex'or.

Nov 9 43

## Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of A. S. Gregory, dec'd., are hereby notified to make early payment, and those having demands against said Estate will render them in full, properly attested, by the first of June next.

A. D. BATES, Ex'or.

Mar 7 3m

## Save your Corn.

ANY Person can save Fifty or more Bushels of Corn, per annum, by getting a box of PARKER'S PATENT PRESERVING POWDER, per box, apply to T. T. PARKER, at Edgefield, C. H., or to J. M. WITT, at Hamburg, March 12.

Merchants can obtain it from Messrs. SEYMOUR & CO., Charleston, so make at least one hundred per cent.

## Look Out!

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber must come and settle by the first Monday in August, or they will positively find their Notes or Accounts in the hands of W. C. Morgan, Esq., or J. B. Talbot, Esq. Necessity compels me to say so. That is all.

J. M. WITT.

## STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,

IN EQUITY.

Joel P. Ridgell & Helen Pauline his wife,

vs

Jacob William Pope, Francis Marion and Josephine M. Pope.

By Virtue of an Order of the Court of Equity, in this case, granted by his honor F. H. Wardlaw, at June term, A. D. 1854, all the creditors of the minors, Helen Pauline Ridgell, (formerly Pope) Jacob William Pope, Francis M. Pope and Josephine M. Pope, are given notice to come before me, on or by the first Monday in May next, to prove and establish their demands, or else they will be barred all claims against the assets of the said Minors.

A. SIMKINS, c. e. e. d.

Jan 10, 1855.

## State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,